Philadelphia Mercantile Advertiser.

No 3157—Eight Dollars per Annum.] SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1814. [Published at No. 20, Chesnut-Street.

UNION LINE,

For Transporting Merchandize through the United States.

THE above named Line, has commenced its operations, by land and water, for this season. Suitable Ware-houses, Vessels and Waggons are provided, and the public is assured, that every exertion will be made to have Goods committed to its charge, transported with expedition and safety.

Goods can be forwarded to any part of the United States, if consigned by this Line, to

Samuel Lockman, and William B Holmes,
Agents,
No. 131, Broad-street, New-York; or,
Joseph P. Grant,
Agent,
Perot's Wharf, Philadelphia.

March 3—d6t&th6t

The Mercantile Line of PACKETS.

FROM Philadelphia to Baltimore, by the way of Christiana and Elkton, have commenced, and will continue to run regularly during the season, for the Transportation of Merchandize. The subscribers have procured good Packets, which will run from Walnut-street wharf, south side, to Christiana Bridge, where a sufficient number of Waggons are prepared to convey the goods to Elkton, and good Packets from thence to Baltimore.

The land carriage on this route being the shortest between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, admits the transportation of Merchandize on the most reasonable terms. Such persons as may be disposed to send their goods in this Line, may rely on every exertion being made to give despatch and general satisfaction.

Forrester & Duffield,
Agents,
South side Walnut-street wharf, Philadelphia.
Niven & Allen,
Christiana.
Benj. M'Kenzey,
Elkton.
William Meeteer,
Hugh Boyle,
Baltimore.
William Howel,
Agent.
Smith's Dock, No. 59, Baltimore.

March 11—¶

TRANSPORTATION

From Baltimore to New-York and Albany.

MERCANTILE LINE,
Between Baltimore and Philadelphia,

Via Frederickstown and Appoquinimink.

THE Proprietors of those Lines, inform the public, that they are now in operation, and prepared to Transport Merchandize with their usual expedition.

Apply to
Peter Levering,
Baltimore.
Jos. F. Ridgway & Co.
No. 25, south Water-street, Philadelphia,
Proprietors.

Crosswick's Draw Bridge LINE,

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.

This Line is now in full operation, and will Transport Goods as usual.

Apply to
Jos. F. Ridgway & Co.
Agents,
George Bird,
Proprietor,
No. 25, south Water-street, Philadelphia.
Nathl. L'Hommedieu,
John W. Brown,
New-York.

The above Lines co-operate in such manner, that goods shipped at either of the above places, can be forwarded without any difficulty or trouble to the owners at the intermediate places.

March 25—¶

DRUGS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

1 case Flake Manna,
1 do. do. in sorts,
2 bbls. Gentian Root,
1 terce Flor Sulphur,
1 cask Gum Copal,
10 boxes marbled castile Soap,
1 barrel grana Paradise,
1 keg Aleppo Galls,
200 bbls. Verdigrise,
1 case Daffy's Elixir Bottles, 3 groce,
1 barrel Castor Oil,
10 ounces Musk, in pod,
1 jar yellow powdered Arsenic,
1 case best China Vermillion,
2 tier. Paris White,
3 bnls. very best refined Salt Petre,
500 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
1 barrel Rad Ipecacuanna,
12 lbs. Vannilla Bean,
20 lbs. Spanish Saffron,
1 box Spermaceti,
2 bales Liquorice root,
1 bbl. Iceland Moss,
50 bags Juniper Berries,
1000 lbs. Cream Tartar.

APPLY TO
Joseph Simmons
No. 40, Filbert-street.

March 29—tothsst

Ship Lydia at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, 12th April, at 2 o'clock,
On the Custom-House, wharf Wilmington, Delaware,

THE
SHIP LYDIA,
With her sails and rigging, as she now lays.
Horace Nuff,
Auctioneer.

Wilmington, March 30.
March 31—dts

PINS,

IRON & PLATED WIRE, &c.

THREE cases 4 1-2 Best PINS,
one case mixed do.
Two cases assorted WIRE, suitable for Brush Makers, Suspender Makers, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, BY
P. Graham & Co.
No. 28, Chesnut-street.

March 22—wfmtf

UPLAND COTTON, &c.

Forty bales prime Upland
COTTON.

FOR SALE, BY
David Hill,
No. 204, Market-street.

WHO HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A good assortment of American GOODS.

CONSISTING OF
SHIRTINGS, PLAIDS,
CHAMBRAYS,
COTTON and WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Which will be sold on the most liberal terms.

N. B. Orders for MACHINE CARDS, received as above.

March 28—mwf12t

FOR SALE.

20 pipes Cognac BRANDY,
20 pipes } Genuine PORT WINE.
15 half pipes }
300 sacks Liverpool fine SALT,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 qr. chests Young Hyson TEA, Sally's and Millwood's cargoes,
100 bags JUNIPER BERRIES,
8 bales Virginia SNAKE ROOT,
2 hhds. Russia BRISTLES,
2 barrels MADDER,
6 bales CAMEL'S HAIR,
1 8-inch CABLE.

APPLY TO,
Maris & Evans,
No. 31, South Wharves.

April 2—d3tawfm8t

FOR SALE,

At No. 26, south Front-Street,

7 pipes
COGNIAC BRANDY,
And a quantity of
GOSHEN CHEESE.

Jan. 21—¶

Copartnership.

JOHN GILL, jr. of New-York, and JOHN P LITTLE, of Baltimore, have formed a connexion in trade, in this city, under the firm of JOHN GILL, jr. & Co.

John Gill, jr.
John P Little.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
At No. 37, North Front-st.
One door south of Messrs. Montgomerie & Mease,

6 cases
CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
3 cases
Fine Cotton Shirtings,
A FEW BALES
CARRIDARIES, &c.

Which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.

As one of the partners will be in New-York and Boston the principal part of the time, they hope to be enabled to offer a variety of scarce and desirable goods on good terms.

March 25—¶

THE CELEBRATED BUST OF WASHINGTON,

BY
HOUDON, IMPROVED BY MILLER.
THE BUSTS OF
DRS. RUSH AND PHYSICK,
BY WILLIAM RUSH.
The Busts of the
Emperor and Empress of RUSSIA,
(DONE IN EUROPE,)

And some other Busts and Stationary Ornaments, may be had at

SAMUEL KENNEDY's
LOOKING GLASS & PRINT WARE HOUSE,
No 72, Chesnut-street,
Between Second and Third-streets.

WHERE ARE ALSO FOR SALE,
(Fitted up in the newest fashion and most superb style,)

Mantle and Pier LOOKING-GLASSES, toilet do. Framed PRINTS, Side Light and Mantle CHANDOLRS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, &c. &c.

Ornamental Carving and Gilding, Looking-Glass, Picture, Print and Needle-Work Frames punctually executed in the best manner.

Old Frames regilt or repaired.

N. B. The subscription Book is still open for signatures for the Bust of
COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE

March 8—ifstu&tf

RUM AND SUGAR.

TEN hhds. first quality St. Croix RUM,
20 do. Muscovado SUGAR,
12 boxes white Havanna Do.
20 lbs. Martinique CORDIALS,
20 qr. casks MUSCAT WINE,
A few kegs RAISINS,
40 boxes first quality Spanish SEGARS.

APPLY TO
Corshon Wurts,
Dec. 29—¶ No. 71, North Water-street.

FOR SALE.

One Cargo of Lisbon,
ON BOARD AT NEW-YORK, AND
One Cargo of Cadiz,
ON BOARD AT NEW-BEDFORD.

ENQUIRE AT
No. 22, Penn-Street.

Dec. 17 ¶

FOR SALE,

EIGHTY-four bags imported Spanish Merino WOOL, first quality,
8000 wt. full and half blooded American Merino do. do.
5000 wt. common American SPINNING WOOL
1200 wt. Buenos Ayres do.
6 pipes OLIVE OIL, suitable for manufacturers,

ALSO,
Superfine Domestic CLOTHS, coarse,
6-4 do. PLAINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, CASINETTS, SATTINETTS, &c. which will be sold on liberal terms, by

P Graham, & Co.
Agents for the Washington
Jan. 18—thstuif Woolen Manufactory.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of respectable connections, who can produce undoubted recommendations, to take charge of a retail HARDWARE STORE, in this city. Apply at the Office of the Freeman's Journal. April 4—d6t

WILL BE GIVEN,

FOR
Property in or near the City,

PART CASH, and part Valuable LANDS, in Navigable waters in the centre of this State. Apply to

Henry Bickley,
N. W. corner Walnut and Second-streets.

April 8—l6t

State Bank at Camden,

April 6th, 1814.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of one dollar and thirty four cents, on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, after the 15th inst.

Wm. Hillegas,
Cashier.

April 6—dt15th

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GINGHAMS, STRIPES,
CHAMBRAYS,
AND
SHIRTINGS,
FOR SALE, BY
John Maybin.

March 25—ifnw3w

MONEY

ADVANCED,
At No. 102, south Fifth-street,

NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF POWEL,
Between Spruce and Pine-streets,
ON WATCHES, PLATE, JEWELS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES,
ALSO,
ON MERCHANDIZE TO ANY AMOUNT
ON MODERATE TERMS.

N. B. The above office will be regularly attended, and the strictest punctuality observed—Hours of attendance from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening.

Dec. 1—wf mtf

Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike.

SUBSCRIBERS to the third class of shares, are requested to pay an additional instalment of five dollars on each share, on the first day of May next, to the subscriber in the borough of Reading, or to John Groves, No. 67, south Fourth-street, Philadelphia. By order of the board.

Samuel Baird, jr.
Treasurer.

Reading, March 31, 1814.
April 1—flm1.3t

DRUMS AND FIFES,

AT
T. JAQUETT'S
Bedding and Feather Stores,
No. 68, North Fifth-Street, and No. 19, South Front Street, Philadelphia.

EIGHT doz. DRUMS and FIFES, and a few Stands of COLOURS, are now selling off at very reduced prices, nearly prime cost.—Part of the above has an Eagle painted on them, finished in the best manner and in complete order.

Persons residing at a distance, may depend on their being packed so that they will suffer no injury in the conveyance.

March 18—dpltuepf3m

A NEW WORK.

Just Published,
BY
JOHN F. WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by the principal Booksellers in the United States,
[Price Five Dollars,]

A VIEW OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY
AND
ANCIENT HISTORY,
SACRED AND PROFANE,
ACCOMPANIED WITH
AN ATLAS OF TEN SELECT MAPS AND A CHART,
OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY,
(COLOURED,)
Calculated for the use of Seminaries, &c.
BY ROBERT MAYO, M. D.

The following Recommendations, from Gentlemen of acknowledged erudition, are prefixed to the work:

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1813.

SIR,

We have examined, individually, your View of Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and cheerfully pronounce it a very valuable work, and calculated to be especially useful to the higher classes in the public seminaries of the United States.

BENJ. SMITH BARTON, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, &c. University of Pennsylvania.
JAMES G. THOMSON, A. M.
Professor of Languages, University of Pennsylvania.
JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D.
Director of the Philadelphia Academy.
JAMES GRAY, D. D.
SAMUEL B. WYLIE, A. M.
Gray and Wylie's Academy.

ROBERT MAYO, M. D.

Baltimore College, Oct. 22, 1813.

SIR,

I duly receive the parts of your Ancient Geography and History you have been so kind as to forward to me. I have no doubt of its being an useful and necessary work for the public seminaries, especially with maps. I shall not fail, as soon as I am favoured with the work complete, to recommend it to the youth in this institution.

I am, Sir, your very respectful and
Most obedient humble Servant,
SAMUEL KNOX, D. D.
President of Baltimore College.

ROBERT MAYO, M. D.

Dartmouth College, Dec. 27, 1813.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your View of Ancient Geography and History, forwarded in a succession of sheets.

The view of any of the learned sciences is enriched by embracing its relations and bearings, in the different ages of improvement; and no one can become an accomplished master of the same, without a knowledge of its state and progress, in former times. This remark is strikingly true, as applied to the geographical branch. It presents, more than any other, lively ties of connexion between the Ancients and Moderns; and is the purest aid in judging of their relative conditions.

I have read, with satisfaction, the pages of your volume. It promises much benefit to the student—being calculated to fill an important chasm in its department, which has been too long neglected. The materials are judiciously selected; they are arranged with consistency; and they are expressed with perspicuity and conciseness. The proposed Maps of the different countries and places noted on the tables, will greatly increase the utility and estimation of the performance.

I shall be happy in promoting your useful object—and am

Sir, your most sincere and respectful servant,
JOHN WHEELOCK, LL. D
President of Dartmouth College.

ROBERT MAYO, M. D.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1814.

SIR,

I have perused with pleasure, your View of Ancient Geography and Ancient History. It exhibits a mass of information of high importance to the Philosopher and the Christian, digested into an order unusually lucid and easy. A work of this description has, in our public seminaries, been long a *desideratum*, which I am satisfied it will well supply.

In every effort of this nature, permit me to wish you great success, and to express my anticipation of the general diffusion of your work through our schools.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
W. STAUGHTON, D. D.
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sansom-st. Philadelphia.

ROBERT MAYO, M. D.

April 1—¶

DRUG STORE.

JOSEPH P. M'CORKLE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the commodious building, lately erected on the North East corner of Arnmid and Second-sts. directly opposite to his former stand.

He has in store, and offers for sale on the most moderate terms, a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, and Patent Medicines.

Country Storekeepers, Physicians and others, who may favour him with their orders, may rely on the excellence and purity of the Medicines vended by him, and also, upon his prompt attention to their interest.

Private Families may confide in his personal and unremitted attention to their favours.

MEDICINE CHESTS, for Shipping or for Families, furnished at the shortest notice, with approved Directions, either for cash or the usual credit.

Also, just received,
A few cases LIQUORICE PASTE, which will be sold cheap for cash or a short credit.

Jan. 29—ifsutht

For Sale,
CRUDE
SALT PETRE,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BY
C. N Bancker,
No. 31, north Front-street.

Feb. 16—wfmtf

JAS. Y. HUMPHREYS'

SUPERIOR
PLAYING CARD
MANUFACTORY,
LATE THOMAS DE SILVER'S,
No. 61, South Second-Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURES AND HAS FOR SALE,

EAGLE,
HARRY VIII,
MERRY ANDREW,
AND
COMMON
} PLAYING CARDS,
Plain and with Spotted Backs.
FRENCH, AND SPANISH, & FRENCH IMPORTED
PLAYING CARDS.

AND ALSO,
GILT AND EMBOSSED
Visiting and Blank Cards,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
STATIONARY
Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, &c. &c.

Made to pattern of the best and most durable materials.

Jan. 27—ifths3m

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

SEAL. BE it remembered, that on the fourteenth day of March, in the thirty-eight year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1814,

AMOS LAY,

of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit:

A NEW CORRECT MAP OF
THE SEAT OF WAR IN LOWER CANADA,

Protracted from Holland's large map, compiled from actual survey made by order of the provincial government, laid down with many late additions and improvements by

Amos Lay, Land Surveyor.

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned."—And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to An Act, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

D. Caldwell,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

March 29—lm14t

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE of FIVE SHARES of the Capital Joint Stock of the Company for erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, in the name of Richard Roberts, for the renewal of which, application is made, and all persons whom it may concern are desired to take notice.

Richard Roberts.

Jan. 31—m3m*

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 275 acres of LAND, two thirds of which are woodland. It is part of the tract formerly belonging to I. Israel, deceased, and connected with the Mill upon Christiana Creek, it is within one mile of the village of Christiana, state of Delaware. The terms will be liberal. Apply in Wilmington, to

Allen M'Lane, jun.

Feb. 28—ipw4tcptu4t

Union Circulating Library,

No. 201, CHESNUT-STREET.

WILLIAM PELHAM, respectfully informs the subscribers to the UNION CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and the public, that he has disposed of the entire Stock of Books to Mrs. C. NEAL, by whom the business will be in future conducted, and solicits a continuance of the same patronage to her that has been so liberally bestowed on the establishment since its commencement in this city.

Persons having unsettled library accounts will please to call at the Library and have them adjusted; and those who have books in their possession, are particularly requested to return them without loss of time.

April 7th, 1814.

MRS C. NEAL,

Having purchased the entire collection of books forming the Union Circulating Library, No. 201, Chesnut-street, first door above the New Theatre, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage and support.

The collection of Books for circulation, she flatters herself, will be found worthy of attention, and the conditions calculated to give general satisfaction. She hopes to merit the approbation of those who may favour her with their custom, by an assiduous attention to their wishes, by procuring all new publications for circulation as they may appear, and, as the best means of preventing disappointment, by a steady and impartial adherence to the rules of the Library.

April 7—lf1m3t

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,
AND
PHILADELPHIA
Mercantile Advertiser.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 9, 1814.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Mr. Wright of Md. submitted the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the following rule be added to the rules of this House: "That no amendment by way of *rider* be received to any bill on its third reading."

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.

The House, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants of Virg. in the chair, on the bill to repeal the embargo and non-importation acts, and the bill to prohibit the exportation of specie.

The first mentioned bill was first taken up; and the first section having been read,

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. (the chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations,) rose to speak to the merits of the bill. In order to judge of the propriety of the measure it embraced, it would be necessary to go back to the nature and character of the war in which this nation is engaged. It was, as it had been emphatically and correctly stated, a war for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights: and, such, Mr. C. said, must be the character of every war in which this nation is engaged. We are so far removed from the European contest, that we shall never enter into the struggles for continental power in that quarter of the world. Not that we should be indifferent spectators of the events in Europe, because the changes there may have a considerable bearing on the affairs and interests of this country; but the interest we feel in these events is not of such a character as to make us a primary party in any of these contests. But one circumstance always accompanying the European struggles, will more or less involve the rights of this country in them. Of such a character is the British commercial or maritime policy, which in its effect tends to destroy the free trade of this country and also infringe the rights of our seamen. In this point of view it is a matter of great importance that we should duly reflect on the character of the present contest, to decide what part this country ought to act, and what principles should now govern our conduct. The policy of Britain, which is to contract and limit neutral rights, and which, if not resisted, would annihilate them, will always have a strong bearing on the United States. But that policy will not stop here; it will affect the interests of every country in Europe, and place them more or less on the side of this country in resistance to the commercial policy of England. It then becomes a matter of policy to unite those countries interested in the cause of free trade, in the struggle which we are obliged to make against the usurpations of our enemy. In this point of view, the most liberal and generous policy ought to be pursued by us as to the other powers of Europe, and particularly to the great northern powers of Sweden and Russia. But it might be said our past measures contradict this leading principle of policy. Mr. C. thought not. The restrictive system sprung from an unusual state of things: it was a pacific policy arising from the extraordinary state of the world at the time we embarked in it—and of course was a temporary rather than a permanent policy.—On looking back to its origin, gentlemen would find it to be such as he had stated. It originated at a moment when every power in the continent of Europe was arrayed against Great Britain, and no one country in Europe was then interested in the support or defence of neutral rights. There was scarcely a port in Europe, which, at the commencement of our restrictive system, was not occluded to British commerce. In this state of things, the United States, in order to avoid war, not having taken the resolution at that time to declare war, resorted to the restrictive system—resorted to it because the extraordinary state of the European world presented a prospect that the strong pressure of this system on Great Britain might save the nation from a war into which we have since been reluctantly drawn. Such was the character of the embargo measure, originating from the posture of the world at that day, when it was resorted to without the prospect of its producing an impression on any neutral power—for there were then no neutrals. Gentlemen might say, that in this view of the restrictive system, it ought to have terminated at the commencement of the war. To be candid, Mr. C. said that was his opinion; and, when a motion was made by a gentleman from Massachusetts to that effect, he (Mr. C.) had advocated it on the ground that the restrictive policy was opposed to war. That motion was not successful, but it was rejected by a majority of one vote, as many members of the republican party agreeing with him in that opinion as almost to have carried the question at that time. But why was the system not then terminated? The reasons would be obvious to all who reverted to the circumstances of that time. The state of the world which originally induced the system, which gave great energy to it, continued in its pristine vigor. All Europe was still occluded to British commerce; the war between Russia and France had not broken out—Russia had not then opened her ports to British commerce.—This was then the governing motive which prevented the repeal of that system. Had the state of the world then been what it now is; had all the European world, France excepted, been open to British commerce; had there existed neutral nations on the continent of Europe, of very great power and influence; Mr C. said, had this state of things then existed, there was the strongest reason to believe, from the small minority against the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts to which he had alluded, the restrictive system would have been terminated by the war. As to his own views of that system, Mr. C. said he thought it ought to have terminated in war earlier than it did. In this respect he had disagreed with gentlemen on the other side of the house, with whom he had then voted. They wished for neither war nor restriction. But, said Mr. C. let us now attend to the present state of the world. What is the condition of England? As between us and Great Britain, there are many nations of great power now in a neutral condition. Russia, Sweden, all Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, for even she may be considered neutral—and perhaps Holland. Under the entire change in the circumstances of Europe, ought not the restrictive system then to terminate? Indubitably—unhabitably, he said, because all the reasons which justified and recommended its continuance had ceased. It was originally resorted to as a pacific measure; having declared war, as a war measure it was continued, and was a forcible measure, because all Europe was shut against our enemy. All Europe being now open to her, that reason has ceased. Suppose we were to persist in the measure. Does any one believe that England will feel the measure as she did when the continent was shut? Certainly not. But in addition to that consideration, the fact is that we are now extending for free trade, and ought to propitiate as much as possible every nation which has the same interest as ourselves in its maintenance. In one word, it is our interest to attach the friendship of Russia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and all nations who have a deep interest in free trade, in the cause of America. Mr. C. felt a strong repugnance, that if we opened our ports to them, and the maritime usurpations of Britain continued, they would in time make common cause with America; that in time their weight would be thrown into the scale with us to counteract the policy of Britain. It would not be discreet in or wise for the U. S. standing up for the freedom of trade, to pursue a course of policy calculated to irritate those nations with whom we may have common cause. What had the Emperor of Russia said in relation to our war with Britain, when apprized of it? He had expressed his substitute for trade with America, and regretted that our difference with G. B. would interrupt it. This sentiment he had expressed at the moment when all France and her allies marched against him, and he did not know how soon France would plant her standard in his capital. That sentiment must have still greater influence with him now, when his enemy is repelled. The same feeling which governed the Emperor of Russia in this respect must in a greater or less degree govern every nation on the continent of Europe, whose interests are the same. In the proposition which had been made to France on the part of the allies, a solemnity had been evinced on this subject, which, if this country shews a disposition to extend the benefits of its commerce to the European continent, must have weight in the British cabinet. We ought never to forget, Mr. C. said, the reason which had forced us into war. Anxious to maintain our neutral position and enjoy the benefits of neutral trade, we had for years closed our eyes against the aggressions on the part of the enemy: Sufferance on our part had provoked only further injury, which had forced us to arms in defence of neutral rights and free trade. Under this view of the subject, he hoped this committee would duly appreciate the necessity of conciliating those nations whose interests were now the same as ours, with whom we have now some trade, and in future may expect it to be greatly extended. But it might be said England would not permit this trade.—To what situation, Mr. C. asked would she then be reduced? To an alternative the most awkward and perplexing. She must either keep up her present mere cruising or paper blockade of our sea coast, to prevent the entrance of those neutrals, or modify her system of paper blockade in favor of all neutrals. Will not a persistance in her present illegitimate blockade, and rupture at sea of neutral vessels destined for the United States, irritate and exasperate nations, and detach them from the cause of Great Britain? If, on the other hand, she modifies her blockade in their favor, Mr. C. said, we may carry on a lucrative trade to the continent of Europe, not beneficial to England, but very much so to the United States. The very option which will thus be presented will embarrass the British cabinet, and have a stronger tendency to produce peace than ten years continuance of the present system, when the prospect of its producing any pressure has become so very faint. Mr. C said he would ask of gentlemen on the same side of the house with himself, whether, if the restrictive system were now off, there would be ten votes in the house in favor of putting it on! He contended there would not. If it were to expire on the 10th of the month would there be ten votes in favor of its renewal? He believed not. If the house would in neither case embrace it under present circumstances, there was the strongest reason to presume that in its incipient the restrictive system is not now operative and wise. What then, he asked, was the objection to repealing it? A regard to consistency. He knew he said, that regard ought always to be had to that valuable trait in governments or men. But it was not the duty of men to regulate their conduct without any regard to events. True wisdom consists in properly adapting your conduct to circumstances. Two things may change our conduct in any particular point: a change of our own opinion, or of exterior circumstances, which entirely change the reason of our former conduct. Men cannot always go strait forward, but must regard the obstacles which impede their course. Consistency consists in a change of conduct when there is no change of circumstances which justify it. Those who adapt their conduct to a change of circumstances, act not inconsistently but otherwise. They would be consistent if they persisted in a course of measures after the reasons which called for them had so changed as to require a course directly the reverse. Mr. C. said he respected the firmness of many friends around him, because it indicated their determination to persevere in any system and adhere to any measure which they believed the interest of their country to require. But according to the view which he had taken, he did not view such a persistance in the restrictive system to be the dictate either of wisdom or sound policy.—There were many other observations which he might make on this subject, which he should at present forbear to urge. As to the manufacturing interest, in regard to which some fears had been expressed, the resolution voted by the house yesterday was a strong pledge that it would not suffer the manufacturers to be unprotected in case of a repeal of the restrictive system. Mr. C. said he hoped at all times and under every policy they would be protected with due care. All further remarks he reserved until he should hear the objections to the bill.

Mr. Webster of N. H. next took the floor. He was happy, he said, that it had fallen to his lot to be present at the office they were now about to perform, of reading the funeral obsequies of the restrictive system. He rejoiced in moderation, he felt a temperate exultation, that this system, which he conceived pernicious as to ourselves, was about to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. He congratulated his friends who had predicted this end, that they had lived to see its existence terminate, &c. He went on to speak figuratively of the restrictive system, which he said, was something like a system of faith, to be acted, not to be deliberated on; it seemed to have been believed to be essential to our political salvation, and any departure from it as leading certainly to political perdition—and he did not believe any Saint in the Calendar ever had a set of followers less disposed to troublesome enquiry, than the followers of this restrictive system. The authors of this system however had well understood its object; the opponents of it also understood it—and that it had failed to effect its object, the late message of the President sufficiently proved. The character of the system, like that of many other things, would not be very well known or generally understood until it was destroyed. It was now passing off with general execration; its true features would now be distinctly seen, its true character correctly understood. The opponents of this system had always told its friends that it was not a system of policy truly American. The house had now been told this was a system of measures connected with the affairs of Europe, which should fluctuate and rise and fall with the politics of that country. This had been frequently said by its opponents, but never before acknowledged by its friends. On what ground was the system now proposed to be given up but this—that the state of things created by the predominance of French power on the continent of Europe has ceased, and the system which depended on it ought to cease also? That in fact, no effect could be expected from it but by its cooperation with the views of France. Mr. W. said he should not now go into a view of the considerations which might be traced, or take this occasion to shew that the first embargo was laid at the commencement of the continental system in Europe. From the nature of things, however, the measure could have no effect but from such coincidence. How was it to operate on Britain? By denying to her a market for her manufactures. What quantity of british manufactures did we annually consume? To what amount, so to speak, did we refuse a market to her manufactures? In this point of view, he said, we consumed about one-twelfth of her produce, or one-sixth of her export, though the amount had been estimated much lower. Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this small amount of her whole manufactures, we could compel her to comply with our terms. It could not be supposed that we could, whilst we to the same time deprived our own citizens of the market for the whole of their surplus produce. The truth however was now acknowledged; the system had been introduced as a system of cooperation with France. [Mr. Calhoun here asked what the gentleman meant by co-operation? In one sense, he himself had used it, and now deemed its application.] Mr. Webster said he did not allude to the gentleman's speech particularly; but to say that the effect to be expected to be produced by the restrictive system was from its pressure operating at the same time and in the same manner with circumstances in Europe. That was the called co-operation, viz. the denial of our market to England operating with and depending for its success on the French policy prevailing in Europe. Now, Mr W. said, he objected to a system of policy depending on the fluctuation of affairs on the continent of Europe. Let me ask, said he, if the people of this country, from the first introduction of this system to the moment, have been apprized of this circumstance. On the contrary, how much angry declamation had been heretofore caused by the assertion of that fact! The people had been taught to believe that the enemy would be made to feel the system by the operation of its mere pressure. Yet the house was now told it was to be abandoned, because the state of things which was to render it effectual against the enemy had ceased to exist. The great error of and objection to this system was, that it had a tendency to make the politics of this country dependent on those of Europe, to make us fluctuate with the current of its affairs. The same reason which was now urged for the taking it off, would prevail to cause its re enactment, if the allies should be driven beyond the Rhine, Prussia and Germany reduced to terms, and the forces of Russia be again driven into her "frightful climate"—these reasons may perhaps be urged for re-enacting a system which it is now thought proper to abandon. Thus it was, that until this habit of connecting our principles with the affairs of Europe should be abandoned, we should no be an independent people. By the sudden fall of this system thousands would necessarily be ruined, as others were in its commencement. There was nothing so objectionable in a commercial country, as the habit of frequent and violent changes of policy. It was however a fact too notorious, that there was less of men in this country to whom violent change was acceptable; men who looked upon whatever was minimum to be wise or great. There was therefore no calculating on the course of the government—there was not a time for the last two years, when any person could calculate on the permanence of its policy for a moment beyond the present. What made it worse, was that the true standard by which the politics of the government had been managed had never been told to the people.—On the contrary, they had been led to believe, by the friends and supporters of the administration, that the politics of Europe had nothing to do with our measures, and that the standard by which others adjudged them was declared to be unjust and unfounded. Who could have imagined that the restrictive system would have been abandoned so suddenly? If the people had been told it would be abandoned when the power of France was crushed, they would have understood it and acted accordingly. Mr. W. referred to the President's message of Dec. last; to the bill which passed this house for more effectually enforcing the non-importation act by introducing a novel principle into our laws, and departing from all established rules of law; to the bill which came from the Senate, and was now before this house, for prohibiting the importation of any article which might have come from English possessions; to the recent decision against Paul Cuffee's bill, and against the transportation by water of lime for the use of his homeless constituents, lest they should violate the Embargo—to shew how rigidly this system had been upheld until the very moment that the message came into the house recommending its repeal. He adverted also to the Legislative addresses now on the table approving of the measure, and to those which though in existence had not been presented, having arrived a little too late.—A government subject to such sudden changes was not competent to manage the affairs of a great nation. There were many other very important considerations connected with this change in our policy. The people had been told that this system had a great tendency to promote infant manufactures, that if it did nothing else but induce the habit of providing for our own wants by our own means, it would be a blessing. How often had this consideration been enforced! And yet those who understood the system did not hesitate to tell the people that the moment the policy of the government required it, the manufactures would be sacrificed with as little hesitation as the merchants had been: that the same unsparing hand would prostrate both: that the manufacturers as well as merchants would be suffered to fall without remorse and without regret. Something had indeed been said in the message in regard to double duties, which were to guard the manufacturers from loss. Mr. W. said he admonished every man in the nation not to be taken in by this intimation. The double duties would not be continued—he did not say they ought, but, if not, they ought not to be held out as likely to be continued. The proper measure would doubtless be a regular tariff of duties, and not rashly to double the duties on all articles, on coffee, tea and other necessaries, in order to encourage the manufacture of woollens, &c. The moment the purpose of affording revenue no longer required them, the double duties would be abolished, he repeated. What was the duty of a government in respect to its policy? That it should be regular, not variable. With respect to manufactures Mr. W. thought it necessary to speak with some precision. He was an enemy to rearing manufactures or any other interest in a hot-bed; he would not legislate too rashly in relation to them. All manufactures compatible with the interest of the country ought to be fostered; but for one he never wished to see a Sheffield or a Birmingham in this country.—He spoke of the evils of extensive manufactories, &c. and into populous towns. He wished to let the different pursuits of society take their own course, and not to give excessive bounties or preferences to one over another. The true spirit of the constitution did not confer the power on government to change the habits of whole sections of the country, but to grant protection to all sections of it to pursue their own avocations, which ought to be encouraged but not forced. He hoped on this, as on other points, to see the government returning to an honorable and correct course. At the abandonment of the embargo he rejoiced; and should rejoice still further when the government should pursue a permanent system, announce its power to the people, pursue measures of national strength, and not subject us to the power and will of foreign nations. This being but a brief sketch, embraces the substance of Mr. Webster's remarks.

The chairman proceeded to read the second section of the bill.

Mr M'Kim of Md. said he had, from the presentation of this bill, been of opinion that it embraced two objects which ought to be kept separate and distinct. Besides, some gentlemen might be disposed to give free scope to the industry and enterprize of the country, who were averse to a repeal of the prohibition of imposts. He therefore moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill (repealing the non-importation acts.)

Mr. Calhoun said he had only one observation to make. He hoped the provisions of this bill would all go together; that they would all stand or all fall.

Without debate, the motion was negatived, ayes 51

Mr. Oakley of N. Y made two successive motions, the object of which was to do away all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred under the acts proposed to be repealed.

These motions were supported by Mr O. and Messrs G Sloan, King of Mass. and Ward, on the ground that the consequential prosecutions and collections of fines and forfeitures would answer no end, the laws being repealed, but to enrich informers, without producing any salutary effect, as the object of penalties was not to avenge but to deter from violation of law, &c. and especially in cases of offences which were constituted by temporary laws; and were opposed by Messrs. Wright of Md and Calhoun of S C on the ground of necessity of enforcing general respect to the government and laws generally, as well as of particular statutes, and on the argument that the magnitude and evil of any wanton violation of law was in no degree lessened by the repeal of the law violated, but ought to be as rigidly punished as if the law were still in existence.

These proposed amendments were negatived, the first by a large majority, and the second by the following vote:

For the amendment	52
Against it	88

Mr. Calhoun moved an amendment to the second section of the bill, little more than verbal, going to meddle in the repeal so much also of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of the products of British territories *in neutral vessels*, &c.—Agreed to.

Mr Bradley of Vt. then moved to strike out the 3d section of the bill (which is recited below.) If he understood its object, it was to permit a commerce to be carried on in neutral vessels from which our own vessels were shut up. This he believed to be contrary to the true policy of the country.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion. It was advisable, he said, as far as possible, to keep our own seamen engaged in our own vessels or in our marine.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. advocated the motion. He thought the section might produce much inconvenience, by preventing our citizens from going out to bring home vessels detained abroad, and but little benefit—because the low wages given by neutrals would be no inducement to our seamen to leave the high wages given in our service.

Mr. Potter of R. I opposed the motion. If the bill passed, all our commerce would be carried on with British capital, though under neutral colors; and, if this section was struck out, besides taking the carrying trade, the British would get our seamen also

Mr. Murfree of N. C supported the motion, principally on the ground of the discretion given to the collectors as to passports, &c. and the difficulty they would find in discriminating.—This section, if retained, would prohibit the exercise of the right of emigration, to which every citizen is entitled, and was so obnoxious to him, that, unless it were struck out, he must vote against the bill.

Mr. Oakley moved to amend the 3d section, which he considered it important to retain, by inserting in it the words "during the continuance of the war between the United States and Great Britain." This motion was agreed to.

A motion was then made to strike out the latter clause of the section, which goes to prohibit neutral vessels from taking passengers without passports.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Calhoun on the ground that this clause was necessary to give efficacy to the preceding part of the section.

The motion to strike out the latter clause of the 3d section was negatived.

For the motion	57
Against it	81

The question then recurred on striking out the whole of the 3d section, being, as amended, in the following words:

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no foreign ship or vessel, during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to depart from the United States, whose officers and crew shall not consist wholly of the citizens or subjects of the country to which such ship or vessel shall belong, or of a country in amity with the United States; and no citizen of the United States shall be permitted to depart in such ship or vessel without a passport or permission therefor, furnished under the authority and direction of the President of the U. States.

Mr. Pitkin of Conn. advocated the motion to strike out this section, the provisions of which he considered impolitic, if not unconstitutional. It was contrary to the interest of our own people, which certainly favored the covering our property, during war, by the neutral flag, if it was practicable. The section proposed also to deprive the seamen of the United States of the right of going abroad, and would operate in the manner of impressment by force by detaining them in our service; and would also prove a hardship on neutral traders as well as on our own citizens.

Mr. Fisk of Vt. said that though he should vote for this whole bill with much reluctance, for various reasons, yet if this section were stricken out, he must vote against the bill. He made a number of remarks in reply to Mr. Pitkin. He deemed it to be any hardship to one seamen to prescribe the regulations under which foreign vessels should enter and depart from our ports, and expressed his surprize at finding the gentleman from Connecticut to have become so far a convert to the right of expatriation, as to believe it unconstitutional or objectionable to restrict our citizens from going abroad during war. If these seamen were to go out they would only be subject to capture by the enemy, and encrease the number of American prisoners now in his possession.

Mr. Potter of R. I also opposed the motion for striking out the section, and made several appropriate remarks against the motion. If this section were stricken out, our commerce would not only be carried on with the capital and to the profit of British merchants, but would be carried on by the employment of American seamen; who, if the bill were to pass, would send to sea in foreign vessels as rats desert a sinking ship.

Mr Bradley of Vt. supported his motion, on the ground of indulgence to our seamen. He said that the arguments by which it was supported savored too much of the principle now about to be abandoned, of keeping our ships and seamen at home, to prevent their being captured. Since commerce was to revive, he did not wish wish to restrain our gallant seamen from partaking in its benefits.

Mr. Wright of Md. also spoke against striking out the section, taking occasion, however, positively to deny that our gallant seamen were, as Mr Potter seemed to suppose, rats who would desert their country in its time of need.

Mr. Newton of Va. also opposed the striking out of the section; although he did not believe the provision about passports would have the effect attributed to it, because it could be easily evaded. The whole bill would have the effect to throw into the hands of Great Britain the carrying trade of the world, as most of the neutral vessels would be British built ones, and navigated by British capital. The whole system of frauds would be revived, with its attendant fraud and collusion. But if this section were struck out, even our own seamen would be made subservient to the same interests.

The question on striking out this section was negatived, by the following vote:

For the motion	60
Against it	80

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. then moved to amend the section by substituting for the word citizen, in the latter clause of the section, the words "seaman, being a citizen."—The motion was negatived by a large majority.

The committee being about to rise and report the bill—

Mr. Calhoun said he wished, before the committee rose, to make a few remarks in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from New-Hampshire. That gentleman had said that it was now proved that the policy of the restrictive system was not truly American. If the gentleman meant that the continuance of that system had not been dictated exclusively by a sense of the interests of this country as affected by the state of other powers, he asserted that such materially differed from the fact. If the gentleman meant that it had grown out of the state of the world, he was right. The system most indubitably grew out of the state of the world. The gentleman had not made the discovery he appeared to suppose; because this circumstance had been repeatedly avowed and never concealed. The gentleman had said that our measures should not be governed by the state of affairs in Europe; that it was our true policy to be independent of her—in other words, that no man was fit to be a statesman who knew any thing of England, of Russia, or of any other power of Europe. Mr. C. said, that while he admitted we ought not to form "entangling alliances" with other powers, yet not to regulate our conduct in relation to commercial matters by the state of affairs in Europe, would be a course of policy unprudent and unwise. Every measure adopted in respect to foreign commerce must be predicated on a knowledge of the state of Europe. If not, we had better at once adopt the very principle the gentleman have so much reprobated, and have not a cockboat or sail on the ocean. The whole fallacy of the gentleman's argument (said Mr C.) consists in this: the gentleman considers our measures as co-operating with those of the Emperor of France, and desires to produce the impression that we have common views and the same object with France. Such is not the fact. But the people of the United States, in pursuit of their own interest, have a right to seize on circumstances, however produced, whether by England, France or Russia, and suit their commercial policy thereto. This was a position which Mr. C said he should never renounce; and he thought no man who should deliberately consider the subject would differ from him in opinion. In this point of view we have co-operated with France; we have seized on passing events, and adapted measures applicable to the circumstances of the times and adapted to the policy of the country. Whatever there may be criminal or foreign in such policy, Mr. C. said, he would readily assume. As to the stale charge of French influence again insinuated at this day, he could not be expected to notice it; he detested and reprobated it. It was ridiculous; it had nothing to do with this or any other question in this house, or with the policy of the government. The object of the government had been to confront the maritime and commercial policy of the enemy: in this respect the war and the restrictive system were identified—they were merely different means of asserting the same real, the noble end of the liberty of the seas, free trade and sailor's rights. Whether the one or the other should be pursued, he both, was a matter of election, to be decided by the exercise of a sound discretion. No imputation of improper foreign influence can be sustained against the government for seizing on circumstances arising from the state of either France or England to adapt our measures accordingly. Even England regulates her conduct by that of France. And when nations regulate their policy by the circumstances of their enemies, might not we, whilst neutrals, regulate our conduct according to the circumstances of the belligerents? The restrictive system and this war have a common policy—to maintain our rights and compel the enemy to respect our just claims. It was believed by politicians on all sides that, owing to the situation of the world, the restrictive system was one which had, prior to the war, saved our commerce from foreign contempt and subjection, which had prevented its from being in fact recolonized. Suppose the policy of the gentleman had been pursued, and we had forgotten Europe, and been indifferent to British exactions and oppressions. What would have been the result? Our commerce would have been placed under the direction of England; it would have been carried on for her benefit; she would have kept on monopolizing and monopolizing, until not only our carrying trade, but our direct trade, and even our coasting trade would have been destroyed. We had commenced resistance by the restrictive system. It could have been wiser, Mr. C. said, in his opinion, if we had began with war, and if he had then been a member of this House he would have preferred that course. That the two systems of war and restriction were consistent with each other was all that he contended for. We were now, he said, in pursuit of the good old policy to which we have been compelled to resort, of resisting by war the maritime oppressions of Britain, which began with the rule of '56, and gained strength in the power and ambition with which the administration of Chatham inspired the councils of England. It had continued growing until it had compelled this country to brave the sweets and ease of neutrality to encounter the hazards and hardships of war. What would be lost by giving up the restrictive system, Mr. C. said would be made up by increased vigor to the war. We should still be able to coerce the enemy; we could still act and act more strongly on his provinces; we could commit depredations on his commerce by our privateers—and the very circumstance of war existing with Great Britain, together with the operation of the double duties, would still remain, as to her, two thirds of the commercial restrictions which now exist. I hope (said Mr. C.) the gentleman will not assert that this House or the government has cooperated in the views of France. I hope the gentleman believes us to be too honorable men for that, and that we stand on American ground. History will view the conduct of this government in that light—and will record that we acted by ourselves, unconnected and uncontrolled by any foreign nation

Mr. Webster said, although the gentleman was very willing to part with this restrictive system, it was very natural that he should feel for it something like the feeling for a departed friend, and should desire to make it appear respectable when near its end. He now rose to correct an impression his former remarks appeared to have made on the gentleman's mind. The great objection which he had before offered to the restrictive system was, that it was a measure which for its success depended on the course of events in foreign nations. He had made no observation as to motives: the occasion did not call for it; but he contended that the system about to be abolished was a system of false policy altogether—in other words, that "the good old fashioned policy" was that from which we should never have departed. We ought to have asserted our rights by our own strength, and not, even for the purpose of effecting a great object, have resorted to a course of measures which must be inoperative; we ought to rely for the maintenance of our rights and redress of our wrongs on our own power, and not adopt a policy depending on others to make it efficient. Of late our policy had been so wavering, one day voting this system good, another day bad, that our acts and statutes frown at each other on record in the most positive spirit of contradiction.

Mr. Wright of Md. in a few words explained his ideas of the Embargo. He had believed it a wise measure, and had supported it. But the circumstances of Europe had essentially changed, and with them the grounds of the measure. Of such changes it was right for the administration to take advantage; and he believed the Executive had, in recommending its repeal to congress, no more than done its duty.

Mr. Wm. Reed of Mass. made a speech of considerable length, of which, owing to his distance from our box, the reporter will not trust himself to present more than the outlines. Mr. R. expressed his utter dislike of the whole system of embargo and non-intercourse, and rejoiced that its former advocates now perceived its futility. But he intimated that he was opposed to its repeal at present, for various reasons which he offered, among which were these: that pending a negociation, which could not be expected to continue more than three months, it would be unwise and evince too vacillating a policy to repeal this system; that its repeal would not be beneficial as was contended, but would produce an eventual loss to us in a great degree of the carrying trade; that it would drain the country of every dollar of its specie, the exportation of which could not in any way be prevented; and that it would take away the only inducement that could now operate on the British government to make peace. Mr. R regretted that on this occasion he should vote differently from almost all the friends with whom he usually acted, but he should be compelled to vote against the bill.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Bradley renewed the motion he had made in committee to strike out the third section of the bill This bill, he said, whilst it would benefit the merchant and grower of produce, would prostrate the manufacturers and seamen, to which two classes we were most indebted for what gave character to the country. What would be the impression of our seamen, he said, when they found themselves shut up, and our trade wholly carried on by foreigners? &c.—A. the bill now stood, the interest of the seamen was openly abandoned.

Mr. Calhoun said he, as a grower of produce, should certainly feel an interest in striking out that section, as it was the interest of the planter to let commerce run in any channel it might wear for itself But it was deemed advisable to retain our seamen as much as possible from foreign and in our own service. As to the manufacturing interest, it could not be considered as disregarded, when there existed a duty of 50 per cent. on the invoice duty of foreign goods. If this was not encouragement, he knew not what was The vote of the house yesterday requiring a general tariff to be laid before it conveyed a pledge that the manufacturing interest should be protected. Double duties would not protect it properly; double duties on coffee and sugar offered no encouragement to the manufacture of broad cloth. He hoped to see manufactures encouraged by appropriate duties, and had no idea of their being left without such protection.

Much further debate took place on this motion, which, for the want of room, we are obliged to generalize.

Mr. Forsyth made a motion to strike out the *last clause* of the 3d section, which motion took precedence of the motion to strike out the whole, and was first decided.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Potter of R. I. Fisk of Vt. Wright and Gholson, and supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Gaston, Robertson of Lou. and Murfree, on the grounds before briefly stated.

Mr. Forsyth's motion was decided as follows by ayes and noes—

For the amendment	65
Against it	75

So the House resolved not to strike out the last clause of the 3d section.

The question then recurred on Mr. Bradley's motion to strike out the whole section; and, a motion for that purpose succeeding,

The House then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 9, 1814.

Repeal of the Embargo
AND
Non-Importation Laws.

An Express arrived in this City yesterday, which left Washington on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, bringing information that the bill reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations to repeal the Embargo and Non-Importation Laws, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday by a vote of 115 to 37. A motion to strike out the section repealing the non-importation law was lost, 110 to 34. A motion to strike out the section to repeal the embargo was lost, 120 to 22.

We yesterday received a Barbadoes newspaper, on the margin of which was written, "Swedish schr. Gustavia, Capt Hazard, from the Sound, bound to St. Barts. with a cargo of flour, &c. was taken 2d of Feb. by an American privateer, and burnt." [*N. York Gaz.*

By an arrival at Boston, letters are received in this city from Cadiz to the 16th of February. They state that Ferdinand VII. was expected at Madrid. That the Austrian army, 60,000 strong, which had entered Italy, had passed the Piave and the Taghamento, and was marching on Milan—that markets for dry provisions were very dull. These letters say that a general peace in Europe was expected.

From Burlington, April 1.

We understand that the ice in the lake, north of the lines is broken up, and that the enemy's fleet have been out south of Ash Island.

Colonel Clark and his infantry, lately stationed at Missisqui Bay have crossed the lake and formed a junction with the forces on the western side, under the command of Major General Wilkinson. On Wednesday last, we learn that our army had advanced within six miles of the enemy, who were posted and fortifying at the River La Cole. Colonel Clark and Major Forsyth were in the advance.

Extract of a letter from Brownville, dated March 30.

"There are now at Sackett's Harbour, about 4,500 troops, exclusively of 1,500 attached to the navy.

"There are also now building at Sackett's Harbour, a frigate of the first class, and ten smaller vessels, all of which are rapidly advancing to a state of completion. If the enemy provide no other naval means than those we are informed of, Commodore Chauncey can renew the contest this spring with a prospect of decisive success."

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) March 26.

Two soldiers arrived in this city last night from Point Peter, near St. Mary's, who state, that on Monday evening last, (the day they left the Point) that much confusion had taken place in consequence of apprehending an attack from the British—that one of the gun-boats had come in from sea, which had captured two vessels under Swedish colours, and reported there was a frigate, and two sloops of war of the enemy off St. Mary's bar. The captains of the captured vessels state, that they were boarded by the frigate the day before they fell in with the gun-boat, and after examining their papers suffered them to proceed on their way to Amelia, where they were bound. We understand, since writing the above, that official information has been received in town much the substance of the above.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.

A Spanish schr has arrived at the Bayou St. John from Pensacola, the captain of which reports that previous to his sailing, he was informed by the captain of the British government brig Conteal, then lying in the harbour of Pensacola, that an expedition, intended for New Orleans, was in considerable forwardness at New Providence; it consists of eight gun boats, a number of small shallops (intended to operate upon the lakes) and two frigates of 38 guns each.

It is neither our interest nor our inclination to propagate false intelligence, or to excite groundless alarms. Circumstances have long since come to our knowledge, which induces us to believe that the enemy meditate an attack upon the city. The species of vessels in which, according to the Spanish captain, is to be transported, gives a strong colour of probability to his story.

For the Freeman's Journal.

For the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum.

THE ORPHAN BENIGHTED.

BY H. C. KNIGHT.

TUNE—"*The Street was a Ruin.*"

The Eve was far spent—and the dark flashing sky
Rear'd, appalling, a terrible Tempest was nigh;
When, friendless, affrighted,
An Orphan benighted,
Long burthen'd the gale with her piteous cry:
"My Father—she's wash'd by the distant salt billows!
"My Mother—she's sleeping beneath the church willows!
"O! Woe is poor Ellen!
"O! Pity poor Ellen!
"Whose heart is nigh famish'd for food and for pillow!"

Now flashing fierce—the dark clouds threatening roar;
Howls the shrill blast—and hurtling hailstones pour,
She scarce sustains her on her feet,
From chilling drenching, down the street.
Lo! Pelts and Wraths—their chariots rattling by—
O GOD!—but GOD will hear the Orphan's cry!

Hark!—heard ye those plaints?—the accents were human!
HUMANITY listens in form of a WOMAN!
"O take to your dwelling,
"Poor storm-beaten Ellen,
"Whose young heart with want and bereavements is swelling."
"Little Stranger! I take thee!
"I'll never forsake thee!
PITY—her bosom dwelling,
See where the Orphan lodges.
The Maiden clasp'd her little breast,
While thanks of Gratitude express'd,
And now she joins in hand,
A SISTER ORPHAN BAND:
Where, though bereft of Mother,
She's on hall find another;
Ask, every night, her prayers ascend,
For blessings on the Orphan's Friend.

O CHARITY!—best Virtue human!
Most lovely in the form of Woman!

DIED.

On Thursday evening, after a short illness, Mr John Thomson, (a native of Scotland,) and for many years a respectable citizen of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be interred this morning, at 10 o'clock, from Mrs. Austin's, No. 38, south Front-street.

FLOUR, CHEESE, &c.

FIFTY bbls. superfine FLOUR,
50 casks GOSHEN CHEESE, superior quality,
10 bales LOUISIANA COTTON,
5 do. RED TURKEY YARN,
5000 lbs RUSSIA BRISTLES,
6000 do. BLOCK TIN,
50 bbls. SHAD,
10 casks warranted GERMAN STEEL,
50 tons PIG IRON.

And on hand as usual, an assortment of BAR, HOD, HOOP, ROUND and SHEET IRON.

FOR SALE, BY

Roberts & West.

April 9—sw10t

Cognac Brandy.

40 *Pipes*

COGNIAC BRANDY,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY

Maris & Evans,

No. 31, South Wharves.

April 9—d3t

QUICKSILVER.

3000 *pounds*

QUICKSILVER,

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Gray & Taylor.

No. 38, Dock-street.

April 9—d4t

OLD LOOKING GLASSES,

NEW POLISHED SILVERED, FRAMED, OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

S. KENNEDY,

No. 72, Chesnut-street,

HAVING received a quantity of TIN FOIL, is now enabled to execute all orders in the Re-Polishing and Silvering of Glass, as usual.

Ornament Carving and Gilding, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Girandoles, Brackets, Cornices, &c. &c executed in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

A handsome assortment of

FASHIONABLE PIER,
MANTLE and TOILET GLASSES,
SIDE LIGHT and MANTLE ORAMENTS,
GIRONDOLES, BRACKETS, CORNICES,
PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c. &c.

With Busts and Seulptur'd Ornaments,

For sale, at moderate prices.

April 9—*ifsw*tf

M. THOMAS,

No. 52, Chesnut, five doors above Second-street,

HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

No. 6, (FOR APRIL,) OF THE

THEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY.

EDITED BY

DRS. WHARTON & ABERCROMBIE

The differences among Christians, about lesser matters, proves the truth of those great and fundamental points in which they agree.

BISHOP HORNE.

Subscription $5 Per Annum

WANTED AS ABOVE,

A PERSON TO COLLECT SUBSCRIBERS.

April 9—*ifd2tep2*

A BUST

of the Right Reverend

BISHOP WHITE,

BY G. M. MILLER.

Executed for a gentleman to take to England, is now ready for inspection.

The Bishop's friends to the number of twenty-five, may each be accommodated with a similar Bust, by early applying at

SAM'L KENNEDY'S

LOOKING GLASS AND PRINT WAREHOUSE,

No. 72 Chesnut-street,

Where the original model is exhibited, and where a Subscription Book is open for Subscribers names.

April 9—*if*tuth3t

MILL FOR SALE.

A PAPER MILL on the Township Line Road, about six miles from the city. The Mill has run about two years; the works are of cast iron and in complete order—head and fall about 22 feet, and can be increased Terms one third cash, the rest to remain on mortgage. Apply to

Philip H. Nicklin

No. 151, Chesnut-street.

March 7—*if*mwsftf

NEPTUNE HOSE COMPANY.

A stated meeting of the company will be held this evening, the 9th inst at half past 7 o'clock, at the usual place. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE BUTLER, Secretary.

April 9.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Philadelphia Bible Society,

Will be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of May next, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, in the Independent Tabernacle. The managers will then make report of their proceedings during the past year, and addresses will be delivered by some of the members—after which, a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds. It is hoped the members of the Society will be particular in their attendance, as 24 managers are to be chosen for the ensuing year.

The members of the "*Philadelphia Auxiliary Bible Society*" and the "*Female Auxiliary Bible Society*" are especially invited to favour the Society with their presence, together with all the friends and patrons of the Institution.

By order of the Managers.

JAMES GRAY, Corresponding Sec'ry.

B. B. HOPKINS, Recording Sec'ry.

☞ N. B All the editors of newspapers in the city, are respectfully requested to publish the above as often as they can make it convenient until May 4th. April 8

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 25, South Third-street,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

BANK NOTES BOUGHT { Massachusetts, N Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, } { Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, New-Orleans.

Discounted at the lowest premium, by

S. & J. NEVINS & CO.

WHO BUY AND SELL

STOCKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c.

Give a premium for English, Portuguese, Spanish, French and American

GOLD,

EITHER IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

March 30—d4w

GLOUCESTER STEAM-BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given that books for subscription of Stock in the Gloucester and Gloucester Steam-Boat Company, will be opened under the direction of the directors appointed for that purpose, at the house of Mrs Dunn, New-Market, on Tuesday, the 12th, and at the house of Mr. Bassett in Southwark, on Wednesday the 14th. At A. Key's tavern opposite the Navy Yard, on Thursday the 14th of April, inst. And in New-Jersey, at Reeve's Hotel, in Woodbury, on Tuesday the 12th instant, at George Loudenslager's in Swedesborough, on Wednesday the 13th, at Atkinson Conrows in Salem, on Thursday the 14th, and at Smith Bowen's Motel in Bridgetown, on Friday the 15th of April instant, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 9, P. M. of each day.

Robert Wharton,
Robert Lewis,
John Thompson,
Anthony Gale,
John Thum,
Michel C. Fisher,
Saml. W. Harrison,
James Mattack,
Isaac Browning,
John Moore White.

April 8—d7t

A COUNTRY SEAT

TO LET.

SITUATE a short distance from the two mile stone, on the Frankford Turnpike Road. The House is roomy and convenient.—There is a Grass Lot, and Stabling for two or three horses and Coach House—a pump of excellent water and an Ice House. It will be rented for the summer or for one or more years. To a good Tenant the rent will be low.

Apply to

Philip H Nicklin,

Feb. 16—*if*f No. 151 Chesnut-street

WASHINGTON

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE

OFFICE.

N. B. Corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets.

Never was a richer, or more elegant *Scheme* presented to the public, than that of the

WASHINGTON

MONUMENT LOTTERY,

Now drawing five times a week in Baltimore.

Twenty days are completed; during which time 10,000 tickets have been drawn, and the following brilliant prizes remain in the wheel:

1 of		$40,000
1		30,000
1		20,000
1		10,000
3 floating		5,000
11	do.	1,000
13	do.	500
38	do.	100
88	do.	50

And $20's & 12's.

The *first* drawn ticket on Tuesday next, the 12th of April, will remunerate the adventurous holder, with

Twenty Thousand Dollars

By this scheme an opportunity is offered to those who pay the small subscription of $12 to erect a Mausoleum to the memory of *Washington*, to receive as their reward, either of the above sums.

Let not the breath of forgetfulness sully his Tomb! Remember he was the Father of your Country! Americans! worship the shrine of him who made you free.

ORDERS RECEIVED, BY

Simkins, Caldwell & Co.

April 8—9

New Theatre.

MR. HARDINGE'S BENEFIT.

Saturday Evening, April 9,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

(Not acted here these six years,)

A CELEBRATED COMEDY, IN FIVE ACTS, CALLED

THE JEW:

Or, the Benevolent Hebrew.

Sir Stephen Bertram, . . . Mr Warren.
Frederic Bertram, . . . Mr. Duff.
Charles Ratcliffe, . Mr. Wood.
Sheva, . . Mr. Hardinge.
Jabal, . Mr. Blissett.
Mrs Ratcliffe, ... Mrs. Jefferson.
Eliza Ratcliffe, . . . Mrs. Duff.

End of the Comedy, a FAVOURITE EPILOGUE, by Mrs Mason.

A celebrated *African Song*, written and composed by Mr. Dibdin, called KICKARABOO, Mr. Hardinge.

After which, the favourite Ballet of the

SHAMROCK;

OR,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING.

Song, "MURDER IN HOST," Mr. Hardinge.

To which will be added, (not acted here these six years) a favourite Musical Farce, called the

SOLDIER'S RETURN;

OR, WHAT CAN BEAUTY DO?

Lord Broomville, ... Mr. Doyle.
Captain Manly, ... Mr. Barrett.
Dermot O'Diddipole, Mr. Hardinge.
Rackel, . . . Mr. Jefferson.

On Monday, (3d time) the new Comedy of THE KISS, with the melo-drama of TEKELI: Or, the Siege of Montgatz, and a new Ballet, for the benefit of Miss Abercrombie.

Miss White's benefit on Wednesday.

☞ The public are respectfully informed, that the Theatre will positively close for the season on Saturday the 16th inst.

April 8—d2t

SALES AT AUCTION.

By John Thomas.

SALT.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, precisely at No. 589, Market-street, above 10th-st. will be sold,

42 hierces St. Ubes and Lisbon Salt.

FURNITURE.

This morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at No. 45, North Seventh-street, near Arch-street, will be sold,

A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO,

A quantity of Carpenters' Tools, &c.

GROCERIES.

On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold,

75 bags and 17 bbls Coffee,
10 boxes brown Sugar,
30 boxes Chocolate,
5 qr chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 do. do Young Hyson do.
7 boxes Imperial do.
4 barrels first quality Allum,
10 bbls. fresh Rice,
A few bags old Batavia Coffee,
10 boxes Old Claret,
10 bags Juniper Berries,
5 bales prime Cotton,
3 hhds Rum,
2 hhds. Gin.

FURNITURE.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Ninth near Spruce-street, will be sold, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

Sopha and Sideboard,
Dining, Card and Breakfast Tables,
Fancy and Windsor Chairs,
Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding,
Looking Glasses Prints, Carpets, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Kitchen Furniture, the property of a person deceased.

William Lippincott,

Commission Merchant.

By Passmore & Sperry.

TO COACH MAKERS.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold,

8 boxes Coach Glasses.

WINE.

This day, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold,

10 pipes Malaga Wine.

GROCERIES.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold,

10 hhds. Sugar, 30 barrels do
50 bags Coffee,
20 barrels do.
5 hierces Rice,
7 hhds Rum,
5 pipes Brandy,
12 bales Cotton,
10 seroons Indigo,
20 bbls. Shad,
25 boxes Sugar,
20 boxes Chocolate,
15 do. Candles
30 do. Segars.

WIRE.

This morning at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store,

800 lbs assorted Wire.

ALSO.

200 Hides, 30 seroons Peruvian Bark.

COTTON.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold,

30 bales Cotton.

BARK.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold,

3 seroons Peruvian Bark.

SHAD AND HIDES.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold,

200 Hides,
50 bbls. Sh d.

SUGARS & WINE.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, precisely, in Minor-street, between 5th and 6th streets, will be sold,

30 hhds. first quality Sugars,
25 pipes Rich Old Wine,

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

On Monday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, at the new city auction store,

2 cases Domestic Gingham.
1 do. do. Stripes.

Passmore & Sperry,

Auctioneers.

LIQUORS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIFTY pipes Lisbon WINE,
30 do. Madeira do.
7 do Sicily do. do.
30 pipes half and quarter casks Cape MADEIRA,
30 hhds. CLARET,
15 pipes Muscat WINE,
10 qr. casks MALAGA,
10 pipes Port WINE,
15 do. French and Spanish BRANDY,
200 chests SWEET OIL, of 50 flasks each,
100 baskets best Bordeaux OIL,
250 cases Leghorn do.
400 do. CLARET, part of it first quality,
200 do. Sautern, Barsac and Grave WINE,
20 do. Burgundy do.
150 bags Velvet CORKS, fit for bottling wine and mineral water.
6 bales Lisbon do.
4000 gallons White and Cyder VINEGAR, 4 years old,
1000 weight Bologna SAUSAGES,
200 dozen Cologne WATER,
100 do. Lavender do.
100 boxes SEGARS, &c. &c. &c.

Enquire at the Store of

L. Desauque,

No. 65, south Second-street.

N.B Good Madeira retailed at $3 per gallon. do. Claret as usual at $1 25 do.

Store keepers, private families and tavern keepers will find it their advantage to supply themselves at the above store as well for the price as quality.

April 7—clow

COTTON AND SUGAR.

50 *bales prime Upland*

COTTON,

TWENTY HHDS. AND THIRTY BARRELS

MUSCOVADO

SUGAR.

FOR SALE, AT

Joseph P Grant.

Perot's Wharf

April 6—d6t

University of Pennsylvania.

A PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT for conferring MEDICAL DEGREES, will be held at the University, in Ninth-street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock,

April 8—d2t

Race & Seventh-St. Property.
Dorsey's Sales of Real Estate.

(No. 3535, Register.)

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Summers, late of this city, deceased, will be sold, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, on Tuesday, the 12th of April, at 7 o'clock, in the evening,

ALL that three story brick MESSUAGE, Back Buildings, and LOT or piece of Ground, situate at the south east corner of Delaware Seventh and Sassafras-streets, in the said city, the lot whereof contains in breadth or front on the said Sassafras-street, 76 feet, and extends that breadth in depth 88 feet, then widening on the east side 54 feet, and extending that encreased width further in depth 20 feet, then narrowing to the north on the head of an alley or court which leads into Cherry-street, on which it has front 23 feet, and thence extending (in breadth 107 feet,) further in depth 40 feet, making the whole depth or front on Seventh-street 148 feet. There are also on the said lot fronting on the said court or alley, two three storied Brick Messuages and two small Tenements on Sassafras-street. Terms, one fourth cash, the residue may remain several years on the punctual payment of interest secured by the premises.

Isaac W. Norris,
Administrator,
With the will annexed.

John Dorsey,
Auctioneer.

N. B. A plan of the property may be seen at the merchants' coffee house and at the auction rooms.

March 24—thstuts

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable JACOB RUSH, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Honourable William Moulder, Esq. Judge of said Court, have issued their precepts, bearing date the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to me directed, for holding a Court of

OYER AND TERMINER,
AND GENERAL
JAIL DELIVERY,

For the City and County of Philadelphia, at the County Court House, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 11th day of April, 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Jailers, and all the Constables within the City and County of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertains to be done; also, all those who are bound by recognizance; to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

Jacob Fitler,
Sheriff.

(God save the Commonwealth.)

March 14—uth11thA.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,
ON MONDAY,

The 11th of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants' coffee-house,

ALL that two story frame House, frame Kitchen and Lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Christian-street between Front and Second-streets, in the District of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in front on Christian-street twenty feet, and in length or depth one hundred and twenty feet, bounded on the east by property of Richard Renshaw, Esq. north by Paul Beck, west by lot of —— Morris and south by Christian-street aforesaid. Subject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of thirteen dollars.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Adam Vance, and to be sold by

Jacob Fitler,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 30, 1814.
April 2—7—11

PROPOSALS
BY
Edward Earle, of Philadelphia,

For Publishing, by Subscription,
THE WORKS
OF
MISS HANNAH MORE.

IN commendation of the Works of Miss More, the publisher of the proposed edition thinks nothing need be said. Their value is established by the long and unreserved approbation they have received throughout the reading community. Yet excellent and admired as they are, they exist at present, in this country, in detached portions only, or in a few imported copies not generally attainable, and too expensive for most readers if they were.

To remedy this inconvenience, it is now proposed to publish the Works of Miss More in a neat and cheap form; and, following the selection in the London edition, so far as it goes, to add several very valuable performances she has published since that selection was made.

The publisher, therefore offers his proposed edition on the following

TERMS.

It shall be executed with a handsome type, and on a fine wove paper, made for the purpose; and shall be comprised in 8 vols. 18mo. price one dollar per volume in extra boards, payable on delivery.

N. B. Any future work of Miss More, which may make a proper addition to those now offered, shall be promptly published in the same style, in continuation.

The above work is now in the press, and already, several volumes are finished.

Oct. 26—¶

A CHILD FOUND.

A SMALL BOY, about four years old, was found in Fourth-street this evening. He says his name is RICHARD WALLACE, and can tell nothing further. His Parents may have him, by applying at

No. 101, south Fifth-street.

Feb. 19—¶

NOTICE

PERSONS desirous of conveyance to Burlington, Bordentown, or Trenton, are respectfully informed, that for their convenience, a LINE OF STAGES have been established, that will leave Mr. Reere's Ferry, opposite Market-street, every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. and reach Burlington the same day at 1 P. M. where fresh horses will be provided and the stage proceed immediately on its route. The public may depend on good and careful drivers; and at the same time the proprietors hope that by rigid attention to their engagements they may merit, and meet with public patronage.

N. B. Applications for passages to be made to WILLIAM POOLE, Market-street Ferry, or to WILLIAM CHAMPION, Old Ferry.

Dec. 24—¶

Lancaster County, ss

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster, on the 26th day of March 1814, on the return of John Crawford and Susanna his wife, stating their right and claim to a certain house and lot of ground, containing one acre, situate in Conestogo township, in said county, adjoining lands of Abraham Harnish and Henry Hess. The court grant a rule on the heirs or legal representatives of William Pane, late of said township, deceased, to appear at the next court of Common Pleas to be held at Lancaster, for said county, on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause if any they have, why a commission should not issue to such person or persons as the court may appoint to reduce to writing the testimony of the petitioners' witnesses to be filed of record in support of their title to said house and lot of ground in perpetuam rei memoriam.

The court order and decree, that a copy of said rule be published in the Freeman's Journal, a daily paper, printed in Philadelphia; and the Lancaster Journal, published in the borough of Lancaster.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court at Lancaster this 29th day of March, 1814. {SEAL}

John Passmore,
Prothonotary

March 31—th3w

NOTICE.

THAT GEORGE TYSON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has, by an indenture dated the 28th instant, assigned to the subscribers, all his effects for the benefit of his creditors according to the conditions therein mentioned. All persons indebted are requested to pay, and those having demands to present them to either

Daniel Tyson, or
Joseph Milgway,
Assignees.

N. B. The stock of said George Tyson to be disposed of. Enquire as above.

Jan. 28—¶

FOR SALE.
A small Plantation and Country Seat,

A LITTLE beyond the 3 mile stone, near the Lancaster turnpike road; containing 26 acres and 35 perches, divided into nine enclosures, with post and rail fence; some fields are watered, in a very high state of cultivation; an orchard with choice apple trees, containing about four acres; a House (built about eight years ago) 36 feet by 18, two parlours, four upper rooms, a store room, two kitchens, a complete cellar under the whole house, a pump under cover, close to the kitchen door, a small house, corn crib, a stone spring house, and stone milk house, a stone barn (built five years) 45 feet by 30, cellared; stabling for five horses and six cows; a granary and three cribs, a shed for eight cows, with a pump under cover, a cover for carriages, a hen house, pidgeon house, and work shop over the same, a handsome paled garden, &c. &c. There are few places, (if any) in the vicinity of Philadelphia, that combine so many advantages, as it regards elegance, convenience, and profit. A great proportion of the purchase money may remain on the premises for a term of years. Possession on or before the first of June. Application to be made

at No. 42 north Second-st.

April 4—mwf6t

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE VALUABLE FARM

ON WHICH HE NOW RESIDES,

SITUATED on the south side of Christiana creek, below and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. The situation is particularly eligible, being remarkably healthy and commanding a delightful and extensive view of the borough and its environs, and also of the river Delaware.—The soil is of a superior quality and in the highest state of cultivation, and being divided into fields of a convenient size, which are well secured by hedges and other permanent fences, is equally well adapted for grain, grazing or dairy. The improvements are a large and commodious brick dwelling house, a good brick tenant's house, barn, granary, out-houses &c.—Also, two orchards of select fruit, all in good order. The terms, which will be made easy, and the time of having possession may be known, on application to

Archibald Alexander.

Wilmington, April 4, 1814.
April 7—th6w

REAL ESTATE.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the merchants' coffee-house, will be sold,

A NEW three story brick House, situate in Eleventh-street, the 4th door below Locust-street. On the east side the house is 15 feet front, by 32 deep. The whole depth of the lot is 60 feet, to a 3 feet alley, which it has the use of. The house is well finished, and has every domestic convenience suitable for a genteel family. Terms at sale.

Passmore & Sperry,
Auctioneers.

April 7—dts

State Bank at Camden,

March 15, 1814.

THE Stockholders of the State Bank at Camden, are hereby notified that the final instalment of ten dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank is required to be paid at the banking-house on or before Monday the 25th day of April next.

By order of the board of directors,

William Hillegas,
Cashier.

m 15—tathst25A

SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT
THE BALTIMORE
PILOT & EXPEDITION
LINES OF STAGES,

WILL commence running through, in ONE DAY to Baltimore, on Sunday, April 3, and will leave the PILOT STAGE OFFICE, No. 45, south Fourth-street, every morning, at 3 o'clock. The above Lines are in fine order, and no more than seven passengers will be admitted in each Stage. Fare, &c. as usual.

Wm. P. Stockton, & Co.

April 2—stuth2w

Southwark Property.

Dorsey's Sales of Real Estates.

(No. 3536, Register.)

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, of the city and county of Philadelphia, held the 28th day of March, A. D. 1814, before the Honourable Jacob Rush, and William Moulder, Esqs. judges of the said court, will be exposed to public sale, at the merchants' coffee-house, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following described Real Estates, late of Robert M'Call, deceased, to wit:

ALL that two storied Brick Messuage, two storied Brick back Building, two storied Brick Kitchen, and Lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Queen, between Front and Water streets, in the District of Southwark, No. 41—the lot whereof contains in front about 21 feet, and in depth about 100 feet—clear of incumbrance. Conditions at sale.

By the court.

John L. Leib,
Clerk.

Barbara Clunsitte
Administratrix

John Dorsey,
Auctioneer.

March 31—thstuts

FEMALE TUITION.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

Corner of Fourth and Library-streets.

IS now handsomely furnished with convenient desks, &c. A pair of elegant globes, and a complete set of the newest and best maps.

These excitements to study, together with the Subscribers unremitting attention to his Pupils, will, he trusts, deserve a share of public patronage. As he intends to limit his number, and as many applications have already been made, he hopes soon to have his complement of pupils. Those who wish to engage seats, will please to apply at the Academy, where respectable reference will be given, and terms made known, by

Joseph R. Dickson.

April 5—tuf4w*

FOR SALE,
A Capital Seat for Manufacturers,

Or any Business which requires a powerful Command of Water.

THE Property consists of about fifty acres of LAND, on French Creek, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about four miles from the river Schuylkill, and about twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia.

The improvements are a ROLLING & SLITTING MILL, and FORGE, for making Bar Iron, with about thirteen feet head and fall, and other Buildings for the accommodation of the Works.

For terms, apply to

Joseph B. M'Kean,
Philadelphia.

David Potts.
Warwick Furnace, Chester County, or
N. P. Habart,

Jan. 12 wfmtf At Potts Town.

FOR SALE,

A DAIRY FARM, nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 174 acres, equal at least to any other in Springfield township, Delaware county, 40 whereof are woodland; the whole under good fences, and as there are a number of thriving thorn hedges in forwardness they will soon supply the necessity of wood. The improvements—a good brick dwelling house, four rooms and a floor, a large barn, stables for horses, and thirty catch cows, waggon house, corn cribbs, a large convenient spring house and a number of other buildings; a large apple orchard, plumbs, cherries, pears, &c &c. &c.

Immediate possession will be given or at any time convenient to the purchaser, who may have the opportunity to buy all the large stock of catch cows, milk pans, pails, churns, &c. &c.; horses, oxen, swine, waggon, carts, geers, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of husbandry. An accommodating credit will be given to the purchaser, paying interest. Apply to

Samuel B. Howell,
No. 141, Arch-street, Philadelphia.
Or to the Subscriber, on the premises
Rumford Dawes.

Edge Hill, Springfield, 3d mo: 30, 1812.
4th mo: 1—fu6w

NOTICE.

THE President and Managers of the Easton and Wilkesbarre Turnpike Company, have declared on the 7th inst. a dividend of one dollar and eighty cents on each share of the capital stock of said company. The Stockholders resident in the city of Philadelphia, will please call on JOHN STODDART, No. 22, north 3d-street, who will pay the amount of said dividend.

Stephen Tuttle,
President of said company

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 14, 1814.
March 2—ws2m

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as

Stock, Exchange, & Merchandize Broker,

AT No. 56, WALNUT-STREET,
5 doors above Back-street

And solicits a share of their patronage. He trusts their orders will be satisfactorily executed.

James E. Smith.

Dec. 6.—mwf

LEONARD KOECKER,
DENTIST.

No. 30, SOUTH SEVENTH,
Corner of Chesnut-Street,

Continues to perform all the various operations necessary to preserve and restore the healthful state of the

TEETH AND GUMS.

Dec. 30—cmwtf

To the Public.

DR. ROBINSON, having removed from No. 127 south Front-street, to No. 161 north Third-street, between New and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, takes this method of informing the public in general, who are afflicted with maladies incident to human nature, that satisfaction has been given, heretofore in his practice, and that he might secure what he hopes he has earned, the reiterated custom of his friends, and particularly those patients with whose restored to pristine health and vigour, may know to whom they may send their friends, when they should unhappily linger under the same complaints.

Dr. Robinson cures cancers, king's evils, old sores, ulcers, jaundice, and all obstructions, particularly those incident to women. He cures the venereal disease, if seven years standing, without danger from catching cold, as he uses no mercury—they say, on the contrary, attend to their usual business from day to day.

Doctor Robinson flatters himself, that from his long practice in this detested and baneful disease, which destroys the health of so many young men, who might have been an honour to their parents, and worthy members of society, who are now dragging out a life of misery on crutches, with the loss of the use of their limbs, owing to the improper use of mercury. Those who think proper to call on him will meet with gentle satisfaction, and with profound secrecy.

Dr. Robinson keeps a constant supply of cough drops on hand for his former customers and others who may please to apply.

The undersigned names are persons who have been cured with Cancers by Dr JOSEPH ROBINSON, from the year 1811 to October, 1813, viz:

Catharine Miller, Trenton, New-Jersey.
Isaac Thompson, New-Jersey.
Elizabeth Barth, Philadelphia County.
Ann Seymore, do.
Moses Kane, do.
Catharine Gest, Bethel township, Chester county.
Susannah Morrison, West-Chester county, Penn.
David Angelow, Salem county, New-Jersey.
James Tigeart, do.
Ann Toy, Gloucester county, do.
Mary Lippincott, Gloucester county, do.

Personally appeared, the abovementioned persons, and swore and affirmed to Certificates.

JOHN DOUGLASS,
Alderman.

A true Copy. Dr. J. ROBINSON.
No. 161, north Third-street.

Jan. 12—wfmtf

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

{SEAL} BE it remembered, That on the seventh day of March, in the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1813.

JAMES ROSS,

Of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"FABULÆ ÆSOPI SELECTÆ, Select Fables of Æsop, with an English Translation as literal as possible. Answering line for line throughout, the Roman and Italic characters being alternately used; so that it is next to an impossibility for the student to mistake. The Second Edition improved, with a compend of Latin Prosody by James Ross, professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, in Fourth near Arch-street."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

D. Caldwell,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

March 28—law4t

Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Sitting Managers are,
SAMUEL W. FISHER—*No. 290, Chesnut-street.*
PATTISON HARTSHORNE.

The Standing Physicians are
THOMAS PARKE—*No. 20, S. Fourth-street.*
JOSEPH HARTSHORNE—*No. 246, Spruce-street.*

For the Lying-in Department,
THOMAS C. JAMES—*No. 146, south Second-st.*

APPLICATIONS for admission must be made *first* to one of the Physicians, *then* to one of the Sitting Managers. The Sitting Managers and Physicians, attend at the Hospital on the fourth and seventh day morning of every week, to receive and discharge Patients. Recent fractures and wounds happening in and about the city, it brought immediately as they occur will be admitted *gratis*, and without any security being demanded of the person who brings the patient to the house.

N. B. Comfortable accommodations are provided for poor married women, in the lying-in department, where they are attended five days expense. Published by order of the Managers.

Thomas P. Cope,
March. 2—¶ Secretary.

CHARITY.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 3d Mo. 3, 1814.

LINEN RAGS being very much wanted for dressing the wounds of the Patients—the Friends to the Institution, and the public in general, are respectfully requested to supply what they can spare. By sending them to Marmaduke Pickell, No. 15, south Third-street, (who has a mule offered to received them,) or to the Pennsylvania Hospital, they will be thankfully received, by

Samuel Mason,
Steward.

March 4—¶

THE FINE ARTS.

THE Columbian Society of Artists have the honour to inform the Public, that their *fourth* annual exhibition will open on Monday, the ninth May next. All artists, amateurs and others, desirous of exhibiting their works with the members of the society, are respectfully informed that those pieces intended for exhibition, must be forwarded to the committee of arrangement, at the Academy of Fine Arts, on or before the 25th of April next.

Artists residing at a distance, have hitherto found great inconvenience in sending their pictures framed: the Society in order to facilitate by every means in their power the progress of the Arts, have resolved to furnish frames for those pictures, that may be exhibited, at the expence of the institution, such frames, however, to be considered the property of the Society, but may be purchased at any time by the owners of the picture at a fair estimation.

As the progress of the arts in this country, depends more upon the exertions of the Artists themselves, than on particular patronage, the society in order to encourage the works of living Artists, and to promote laudable emulation, have resolved to appropriate one half of their nett proceeds of the ensuing exhibition for the purpose of being divided among the *Exhibitors*, according to the value of their respective pictures, to be determined by a committee to be appointed for that purpose.

The objects and views of the Society are to excite to a correct and chaste taste in the Fine Arts, and to draw from obscurity the genius and talents of our country; and it is a grateful consideration to them to find that their labours in laying the foundation of a public institution for the advancement of the arts have been fairly appreciated—the legislature of Pennsylvania at their last session, granted to the Society, an act of incorporation, which places it upon high and independent ground. It now remains for the Artists to prove by their future efforts that the public favour and patronage so liberally bestowed have not been misapplied.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements

Robert Mills,
Secretary.

Feb. 19—swtf

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24, 8113.

The Printers of every Newspaper in the Seaport Towns of America are requested to insert the following Notice, once every month during the War; and, as soon as Peace takes place, all their regular charges for such insertions shall be paid by an Agent to each Port:—

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this method of apprising their Mercantile Friends throughout the United States, That during the present unhappy differences between Great Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of Sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

Being Agents for the Principal Incorporated Insurance Companies, from the capital of South Carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are Directors in each office or Merchants in every town, to whom reference may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda now established at the Port of St. George, and conducted by the Junior Partner, under the firm of WILLIAM BANKS & Co.

The utmost attention will be paid to the Orders of Gentlemen in America who may be *Agents* for Spanish, Swedish, or other neutral Merchants, trading under the Prince Regent's Proclamations, with the Islands of Jamaica or Bermuda, and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such Proclamations, contrary to the local Laws of the respective Islands, or in violation of existing Blockades.

Rosenson, Banks & Co.

N. B. All Letters, by Cartels, to and from Kingston are opened by the American Agent for Prisoners of War, or sent to him after being opened by the Commissary of Prisoners in America. H. B. & Co.

Aug. 26—1amtf ¶ ¶

To be Sold or Rented,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

SPESUTIA ISLAND.

SITUATE at the mouth of the River Susquehanna, containing about 2151 acres of LAND, six miles from Havre de Grace, 36 from Baltimore, 30 from Lancaster, and 60 from Philadelphia, convenient to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. This Estate is divided into three farms, nearly equal in value, either for Grazing or Farming; the whole taken together is presumed to be one of the best Grazing Farms in Maryland, and equal to any in Pennsylvania. A considerable part of the Marsh is reclaimed and is very productive in Timothy Grass, &c. A large part of the Land is suitable for raising of Hemp, Hops, Barley, Wheat and Indian Corn.

There are also on this Island, several valuable FISHERIES. If not sold, the whole will be rented together, or in three seperate Farms.

Apply to

William Smith,
In Baltimore, or
Morris & Evans,
No. 31, South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Feb. 26—sw6m

FIRE WOOD.

ONE thousand cords of well seasoned FIRE WOOD, all oak, except a small quantity of pine, are now open for sale, at the old wood yard, north west corner of Walnut and Ninth-streets. A coarler accustomed to the business will attend daily to give due attention to every purchaser, and to receive the price of all that is sold, which must be paid before the wood is removed. Carters and Sawyers are on the spot, ready to be hired.

Cadwalader Evans.

Jan. 15—stf

TO BOOK-BINDERS

ROOMS suitable for BOOK-BINDERIES, to Let. The rent will be taken out in binding. Apply at the

Shakespeare Buildings.

Dec. 3—tf